

DASKALOV, P.

Daskalov, P. Various types of tomato and our canning industry. p.8.

Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1955 KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (MEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2  
February, 1956

DASKALOV, P.

Shortening the season in the canning industry. P. 4

LEXA PROMISHELNOST. Vol. 5, No. 3, 1956

Sofia, Bulgaria

So. East European Accessions List

Vol. 5, No. 9

September, 1956

DASKALOV, P.

Let us fulfill the production plan for tomato puree during  
1956 p.4 LEKA PROMISHLENOST. (Ministerstvo na lekata i  
khranitelnata promishlenost) Sofia. Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of  
Congress, Vol. 5, No.11, November 1956

DASKALOV, P.

DASKALOV, P. Production of fruit and vegetable juices. p. 26.

Vol. 5, No. 9, 1956.

LEKA PROMISHLENOST.

TECHNOLOGY

Sofia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

*D.H. K. 5-10 ✓*  
Country : BULGARIA F  
Category : Microbiology - Sanitation Microbiology  
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No.19, 1958, 86067  
Author : Daskalov, P.  
Institut. : -  
Title : The Influence of Temperature and Time of Sterilization on Certain Component Parts and on the Microflora of Preserved Green Peas  
Orig Pub. : Lekia Promishlenost, 1956, Vol.5, No.11, 25-26  
Abstract : no abstract

Card: 1/1

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II

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 29305.

Author : Daskalov, P. K. and Tenov, R. S.

Inst :

Title : Determination of Useful Dry Substances in Tomatoes.

Orig Pub: Khranitelna Promishlenost, 7, No 4, 13-14 (1958)  
(in Bulgarian)

Abstract: In view of the fact that the refractometric method of evaluating the quality of tomatoes does not characterize the content of a number of substances (protopectin and a number of vitamins and dyes), the authors recommend the determination of the useful dry substances in tomatoes. Drying at 80° gives

Card : 1/2

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RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00050973

DASKALOV, P.

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 33146.

Author : Daskalov, P.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Manufacture of Natural and Vegetable Juices.

Orig Pub: Khranit. prom-st, 1958, 7, No 7, 14-15.

Abstract: The role played by juices in human nutrition is examined in comparison with other products in the processing of fruits and vegetables. The economy of the manufacture of juices is underscored. It is necessary to increase the quantity of processed juices, to prohibit the production of vodka from fruits and use them, together with vegetables, on the whole, for the manufacture of juices, concentrates, and children's and dietetic products. -- A. Marin.

Country : BULGARIA H  
 Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products (Part 3).  
 Food Industry  
 Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khim, 1959, No 7, 25229  
 author : Daskalov, P. Khr.; Tenov, R. St.  
 Institut. : -  
 Title : Taro-less Transportation of Tomatoes to the  
 Place of Their Processing  
 Orig. Pub. : Khranit. prom-st, 1958, 7, No 8, 13-17  
 Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

H-128

CATEGORY :  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58861  
 AUTHOR : Daskalov, P. Kh., Tenov, R. S., and Zhekov, P.  
 INST. : Not given  
 TITLE : The Continuous Desulfitation of Fruit Pulp  
 Under Pressure  
 ORIG. PUB. : Khranitelna Promishlenost, 7, No 10, 11-15 (1958)  
 ABSTRACT : A continuous desulfitator is described. The  
 sulfitated pulp is transferred to a closed  
 storage tank from which it is pumped to a heater  
 for a preliminary desulfitation treatment with  
 live steam (2.5 atm) with heating to a tempera-  
 ture above 100°. The pulp from the heater is  
 passed into a vacuum apparatus [sic: see title]  
 in which the major portion of the SO<sub>2</sub> is sepa-  
 rated without heating. The desulfitated pulp  
 containing 50-100 mg SO<sub>2</sub> per kg is transferred to

CARD: 1/2

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POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Food Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 62652.

Author : P. Chr. Daskalov.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Possibility of Reducing Technological Processes of Fruit and Vegetable Canned Goods Production.

Orig Pub: Przem. spozywczy, 1958, 12, No 1, 17 - 21.

Abstract: The rationality of using high temperatures during short periods was established based on the study of the chemical composition changes in fruit and vegetables during the process of their treatment.

Card 1/1

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DASKALOV, P. (Narodnaya Respublika Bolgari).

Shortening the drying time for fruits and vegetables. Kona. 1 ov.  
prom. 13 no.6:29-31 Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Fruit--Drying) (Vegetables--Drying)

DASKALOV, P.<sup>K</sup> (Narednaya Respublika Belgarii); TENOV, R. (Narednaya Respublika Belgarii); RUSEV, T. (Narednaya Respublika Belgarii)

Methods for evaluating tomato varieties for the canning industry:  
Kons. i. sv. prem. 13 no.12:24-27 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Bulgaria—Tomatoes—Varieties)

NICOLOFF, H. [Nikolov, Kh.]; DASKALOFF, S. [Daskalov, S.]

A method for making squash preparations permanent. Doklady BAN  
17 no.5:503-505 '64.

1. Laboratory of Cytogenetics at the Section of Heterosis,  
Institute of Plant Industry, Sofia. Submitted by Academician  
A. Popoff [Popov, A.].

L 4373-66

ACC NR: AP5028432

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/001/0083/0084

AUTHOR: Daskalov, S.; Nicoloff, H.; Nikolov, A

ORG: Laboratory of Cytogenetics, Heterosis Section, Institute of Plant Industry, Sofia

TITLE: Maceration of hard plant material for production of squash preparations

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite, Doklady, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 83-84

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolysis, cytology, enzyme, plant physiology

ABSTRACT: [English article] Regardless of the high effectiveness of various rapid methods for preparing root-tip preparations which are used in cytological practice, the treatment of certain materials, in particular of species belonging to the cereal group, involves considerable difficulties owing to the hardness of the root-tips and the non-separation of cells even after a comparatively long hydrolysis in n HCl or after repeated heating in acid dyes (St. Angelov, P. Panayotov, Iv. Grigorov, H. Marinov, Izv. Mikrobiol. in.t, B'lg. AN, 1951, Book II, 79-61). The use of pectinase enzyme for dissolving the middle lamella of the cell walls by transforming the protopectin into soluble pectin has proved to be a most suitable and effective method in the treatment of material of this type (see, e.g. G. Setterfield, R. Seiber, J. Woodward, Stain. Technol, 28, 1954, 113-120; S. Wolff, N. F. Luippold, Stain Technology, 31, 1956, 201-205). The present paper represents a

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L 4373-66

ACC NR: AP5028432

complement to this method based on a successful utilization of the Bistrin preparation for the rapid and effective maceration of hard material belong to the cereals and other groups. The procedure described in the article ensures staining when dyes used by themselves give no or quite unsatisfactory results. Owing to the combined action of the two dyes, the staining is more contrasting and permits a clear recording of the individual constrictions of the chromosomes. The duration of the hydrolysis can be varied within comparatively wide time limits without impairing the staining, a factor which considerably facilitates work with unknown objects. After maceration with Bistrin, the root tips are easily squashed and the cells readily separate, so that the preparation is quite convenient for investigation. The work was presented by A. Popov, Academician, 18 Sep 64. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: LS / SUBM DATE: 18Sep64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card

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BULGARIA

I. TENKOV and Zh. DASKALOV, Department of Psychiatry (Katedra po psikhatriya) Head Prof G. UZUNOV, VMI Sofia.

"Haloperidol in the Treatment of Manic States."

Sofia, Suvremena Meditsina, Vol 13, No 12, 1962; pp 31-36.

Abstract [English summary modified]: haloperidol in 10 female and 5 male patients in the manic phase. Generally effect was faster than with chlorpromazine but relapses were correspondingly rapid too. Severe parkinsonian side effect in 8 could be counteracted with trihexyphenidyl. Some decrease in blood pressure (to 95/65 and 95/70) in 2. Thirty references: 1 Polish, rest Western, mostly Belgian.

[1/1]

COUNTRY	: BULGARIA	
CATEGORY	: General and Specialized Zoology. Insects.	P
	: Harmful insects and Acrida.	
	: BulPiol., No. 23, 1954, No. 100061	
AUTHOR	: Daskalova, I.	
INST.	: <del>Scientific Institute of Zoology</del>	
TITLE	: Attacks of Diprion sertifer on the vines in Bulgaria in 1954-1955.	
ORIG. PUB.	: Izv. rastit. zaschita, 1957, 6, No. 3, 47-48	
ABSTRACT	: No abstract	

Card: 1/1

PERNOV, K.; ILCHOVSKI, St.; STOEVA, Z.; DASKALOVA, L.;  
PESCHIEVA, N.; PETROV, Ig.; TANEVA, Iv.; BOIADZHIEVA, Iv.;  
MISHKOVA, R.

On clinical forms of multiple sclerosis. Suvr. med. 12 no.11:  
93-99 '61.

1. Iz Katedrata po nervni bolesti pri VMI [Vissh meditsinski  
institut] - Sofia (Rukov. na katedrata prof. S. Bozhinov).  
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)



S/035/62/000/006/055/064  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Daskalova, Mara

TITLE: On formulae for vertical deflection

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1962, 28,  
abstract 60179 ("Godishnik Inzh.-stroit. in-t. Fak. stroit.,  
arkhitekt i khidrotekhn.", 1961, v. 13, no. 1, 35 - 46, Bulgarian;  
Russian summary)

TEXT: Differential formulae of the first and second kind are presented in  
the form of Gel'mert and V. K. Khristov (source is not indicated). Khristov's  
formulae are modified. It is maintained that modified formulae are preferable  
over the original ones, since only quantities depending on the coordinates of the  
starting point enter them as coefficients. ✓

O. Sh.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

DASKALOVA, Mara, inzh.

A method of projecting in the switching from one ellipsoid to another. Izv geod RAN no.3:65-104 '62.

DASKALOVA, S.

MIADENOVA, M.; DASKALOVA, S.; BALDARANOV, D.

Treatment of thyrotoxicosis with lysates. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8  
no.2:81-86 1957.

1. Iz Otkrushnata bolnitsa - Sofia. (Gl. lekar; Manchev)  
(HYPERTHYROIDISM, therapy,  
lysates (Bul))

DASKALOVA, S

~~SURNAME~~ (in caps); Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not indicated

Affiliation: not indicated

Source: Sofia, Matematika i Fizika, No 2, Mar/Apr 61, pp 32-38

Data: "The Theory of Electronics in Teaching Electricity in the 11th Grade."

S/058/63/000/002/001/070  
A059/A101

AUTHOR:: Daskalova, S.

TITLE: Acquaintance with the basic principles of automation and tele-mechanics in the study of physics

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 9, abstract 2A60  
("Matem. i fizika", 1962, v. 5, no. 3, 33 - 40, Bulgarian)

TEXT: Secondary-school students should be acquainted with the fundamentals of up-to-date automation from the first lesson of physics on. Without giving extra lessons, the teacher of physics is in a position to illustrate the subject matter of instruction passed in almost all fields by describing particular automatic equipment. As far as possible, the most simple automatic schemes can be assembled and demonstrated directly in the course of the lessons, laboratory exercises, and activities of the circle of physics. In addition to the acquaintance with the elements of automation in school lessons, excursions to up-to-date industrial enterprises should be practiced from the 6th class on where the students can get directly familiar with numerous applications of automatic control devices.

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S/058/63/000/002/001/070  
A059/A101

Acquaintance with the basic principles of...

The study of automation and telemechanics in lessons of physics should be coordinated with the subject matter of instruction and the courses of specialized branches of knowledge. Particular attention is suggested to be paid to the mechanical automatic devices representing the base of many up-to-date processing and building machines. This increases the interest to the study of physics in the 9th class. Optimum possibilities for the study of automation appear in the more advanced 11th and 12th classes. Here, special lessons should be provided for this purpose, the subject matter should be carefully selected, and the students should be acquainted with the up-to-date achievements of automation and telemechanics and with their use starting from the most simple electronic and photoelectric relays up to complex space-ship control systems and rockets. Examples of the most simple automatic schemes are given in the paper which can be prepared under the school conditions.

P. Sosenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DASKALOVA, S. (Sofia)

Aesthetic education of students through teaching physics. Mat 1  
fin Bulg 6 no.2:27-31 Mr-Apr '63.

KOEV, A. (Sofia); DASKALOVA, S. (Sofia)

Activation of students during the lesson on the heating of  
electric current conductors in the 8th grade. Mat i fiz Bulg  
6 no.3:42-43 My-Je '63.



MINCHEV, St.; DASKALOV, St. (Sliven)

The DX and SSB news. Radio i televizia 11 no.11:325 '62.

KUZMANOV, B.; DASKALOV, Ts.

For the honor of trademark. Khim i industriia 34 no.6:231-233  
'62.

DASKALOVA, Mara, inzh.

Transformation between two referent ellipsoids for the Gauss  
coordinates by the projecting method. Godisnik Inzh stroit  
inst 14 no.1:213-227 '62. [publ.'63]

DASKALOVA-OBRETIENOVA, Klara

Effect of the nervous system on the action of the distribution factor. I.

Izv. Mikrob. inst., Sofia no.8:233-244 1957.

(HYALURONIDASE, metab.

eff. of NS funct. on distribution)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM FUNCTION, physiol.

eff. on hyaluronidase distribution)

**DASKALOVA-ORSHETNOVA, Klara**

Effect of the nervous system on the action of diffusion factor. Izv.  
Mikrob. inst., Sofia no.8:245-255 1957.

(HYALURONIDASE, metab.

eff. of NS funct. on distribution factor)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

eff. of funct. on hyaluronidase distribution)

DASKALOVA-OBRETIANOVA, K.

Studies on the resistance to tumors in animals. Izv. mikrob. inst.,  
Sofia no.11:95-102 '60.  
(NEOPLASMS immunol.)

DASKALOVA-OBRETNOV, K.

On a method for bloodletting in guinea pigs. Izv. mikrob. inst.,  
Sofia no.11:103-105 '60.  
(BLOODLETTING exper.)

DASKALOVA-OBRETENOVA, KI.

White blood cells in delayed hypersensitivity and antibody  
formation before and after the administration of -mercaptapurine.  
Izv. mikrobiol. inst. (Sofia) 16 :193-205 '64



BULGARIA

DASKALOVA-OBRETEENOVA, K. Microbiological Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

"Specific Phagocytosis of Sensitized Fowl Erythrocytes by Leucocytes of Allergic Rabbits"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 1, 1966, pp 65-67

Abstract: [English article] It is very difficult to demonstrate some of the antibodies which accompany allergic conditions. The author attempted to demonstrate the presence of antibodies in the circulating blood of allergic animals by means of specific phagocytosis proceeding from the fact that it is by and large explained as a reaction between antigen and antibody, i.e., the opsonization of phagocytized substances is carried out with specific antibodies. The experiments were made on rabbits allergized with human serum albumin in a precipitate with four times more antibodies according to the Uhr-Pappenheimer method (Y. Uhr, A. M. Pappenheimer, A. M. Joneda, J. Exptl. Med., 105, 1956, 1), mixed in an equal volume of complete lipoid adjuvant of Freund. The results, which are discussed in detail in the article, seem to indicate that using the new approach some of the antibodies accompanying allergic conditions may be determined and differentiated. There are 1 Bulgarian, 1 Czechoslovakian, and 14 Western references. (Manuscript received, 27 Sep 65.)

39771

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

~~CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730002-5~~  
E112/E453

15.8.40

AUTHORS: Daskevich, L.A., Liberova, R.A., Losev, I.P.

TITLE: Effect of polyfunctional alcohols on the properties of polyurethane resins

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie. Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v.19, no.7, 1962, 322, abstract Ch 62-4397. (Lakokras.materialy, v.2, no.2, 1962, 22-26)

TEXT: Polyester-urethane films with excellent elastic properties are obtained from polyester-urethane resins if synthesized from 1,4-butylene glycol or diethylene glycol. Part of the glycols was replaced during synthesis by about 10 to 15% glycerol. It was shown that the excess of toluylene diisocyanate, required for the synthesis of the polyester-urethane resins, was affected by the chemical nature of the alcohol and by the number of free hydroxyl-groups of the polyester. When 1,4-butylene glycol was used, an excess of 40% of the diisocyanate gave best results, while in the case of diethylene glycol and 1,3-butylene glycol, optimum

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Z/011/62/019/007/003/005  
E112/E453

Effect of polyfunctional ...

quantities above theory amounted to 70 - 80%. Artificial leather coated with the above resins showed better properties than natural leather which had undergone the same treatment. The outer appearance of both leathers was identical.  
9 diagrams, 2 tables, 6 literature references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card. 2/2

DASHKEVICH, Yu.M., kand.med.nauk

Tetanus in lesions of the middle ear. Vest. otorin. 25 no.5:92  
S-O '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Ye.I.Yaroslavskiy) Omskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

DASKIEWICZ, JAN

Koszty własne produkcji w gospodarstwie lesnym. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn.  
Rolnicze i Lesne, 1951. 63 p. (The prime cost of production in forest  
management)

DA

Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

L 20224-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/ENG(k)/ENT(m)/EEC(t)/EMP(t)/EMP(b) Pz-6/pt-10  
 IJP(c)/SSD/SSD(c)/AFWL/AS(mp)-2/ESD(t) JD/JG/AT  
 ACCESSION NR: AP5001199 S/0250/64/008/010/0638/0640

AUTHOR: Shapiro, I. P.; Das'ko, A. D.

TITLE: Concerning the photoconductivity of  $HgI_2$

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 8, no. 10, 1964, 638-640

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, mercury compound, semiconductor conductivity, electron transfer

ABSTRACT: The capacitor method is used to investigate the kinetics of photoconductivity of  $HgI_2$  as a function of the front duration and the off-duty cycle of the light pulse. In addition, experiments were carried out on the influence of the electric field and the temperature of the investigated objects on the photoconductivity of the mercury iodide. The purpose of the investigation was to gain a better understanding of the complicated phenomena which are involved in the analysis of photoconductivity of semiconductors. The equipment consisted of a light modulator, a spectrophotometer, a three-stage amplifier, oscilloscopes, a vacuum tube voltmeter, and a power supply. The modulator made it possible to

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001199

2

vary the front duration and the off-duty cycle of the light pulse, and the amplifier had a gain  $7.6 \times 10^4$  and a bandwidth of 4 kcs. The noise level was 2% of the photoeffect for  $HgI_2$ . The results indicate that the photocurrent in  $HgI_2$  increases with decreasing front duration up to a certain limit (the photocurrent becomes independent of the front duration below 1 millisecond). The spectral sensitivity of  $HgI_2$  was found to have a maximum near 540--550 nm, from which it is deduced that the width of the forbidden band is approximately 2 eV. With increasing temperature the photocurrent increases, passes through a maximum, and then decreases. An appreciable hysteresis is observed when the heated sample is cooled. This temperature dependence is attributed to deterioration of the conditions for electron transfer to the conduction band as a result of the preliminary heating. This report was presented by N. M. Sirota. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. I. Lenina (Belorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 20Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

*DASKOVSKAYA V.O.*  
MELESHKEVICH, M.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; DASKOVSKAYA, V.O.

Specific antituberculosis vaccination of students of the First  
Moscow Medical Institute (Order of Lenin), Prob.tub.no.4:14-19  
Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav.-prof. F.V.Shebanov) i Moskovskogo  
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta i Moskovskogo oblastnogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (zam.direk-  
tora po nauchnoy chasti-prof. D.D.Aseyev)

(BCG VACCINATION

scarification method with dry BCG)

DASKOVSKIY, B.

Motortruck for the transportation of mortars. Avt.transp.  
40 no.12:37 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Motortrucks)



DASKOVSKIY, Benjamin Abramovich; GRINBERG, P.I., red.

[Handbook for the driver of a bottle-gas-driven motor  
vehicle] Pamiatka shoferu gazoballonogo avtomobilia.  
Moskva, Transport, 1964. 36 p. (MIRA 17:7)

CHERNOV, A.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Yu.; GIMEYN, S., inzh (Moskva); KHAYKIN, V.;  
DASKOVSKIY, V.; DMITRIYEV, K.; YUDIN, G.; SHASHNIN, Yu.

Technological information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6  
no.5:36-42 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Laboratoriya tekhniki bezopasnosti Gosudarstvennogo vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta remonta i  
eksploatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka (for Gimeyn).  
(Technological innovations)

DUBOVOY, A.K., inzh.; DASKOVSKIY, V.B., inzh.

Putting heavy earthmoving equipment on rails. Gor. zhur. no.5:  
38-42 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Trest Metallurgmontash.

(Earthmoving machinery)

ROVikov, I.T.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; LAVRENNENKO,  
K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; NOSOV, R.P.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.  
UGORETS, I.I.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; YERMAKOV, V.S.;  
SAPOZHNIKOV, P.V.; BOROVY, A.A.; BANNIK, V.P.; DASKOVSKIY, Ya.M.;  
ROGOVIN, N.A.; PETROV, A.N.; MEL'NIKOV, B.V.; LATYSH, D.I.;  
KONIN, F.P.; DYDYKIN, P.Ye.; BONDAREV, I.I.; GUMENYUK, D.L.;  
POREGAYLO, K.M.

Ol'ga Sergeevna Kalashnikova; obituary. Elek.sta. 30 no.2:95  
F '59. (MIRA '12:3)  
(Kalashnikova, Ol'ga Sergeevna, 1914)

DASKULOV, C.

"Results obtained by Bulgarian agrobiologists." Tr. from the Bulgarian. p. 440.  
(Termesztudományok és Technika, Vol. 112, no. 7, Jul 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

GRIGORYAN, Kh.; DASOYAN, L.

Synthesis of calcium cyanamide from natural gas, ammonium and  
lime. Prom.Arm. 6 no.2:51-53 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Armnikhimproyekt.

(Calcium cyanamide)

DASOYAN, L.; GRIGORYAN, Kh.

Synthesis of calcium cyanamide based on ammonia, natural gasoline and limestone. Prom. Arm. 6 no.9:58-60 S '63. (MIRA 16'12)

1. Armniikhimpoyekt.

DASOYAN, M. A.

VAYNER, Ya.V., laureat Stalinskoy premii kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
DASOYAN, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DRINBERG, A.Ya.,  
 laureat Stalinskoy premii doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor;  
 TARASENKO, A.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; KHAIN, I.I.,  
 inzhener; BOGORAD, I.Ya., laureat Stalinskoy premii, kandidat  
 tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SHEDZE, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YAMPOL'SKIY, A.M., inzhener, retsenzent;  
 TIKHOMIROV, A.A., inzhener, retsenzent; FEDOT'YEV, N.P., laureat  
 Stalinskoy premii doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor;  
 GUREVICH, Ye.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; DLUGOCKAN-  
 SKAYA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Handbook on protective and decorative coatings] Spravochnik po  
 sashchitno-dekorativnym pokrytiyam. Pod red. N.P.Fedot'eva.  
 Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1951. 480 p.  
 [Microfilm] (MIRA 10:7)  
 (Protective coatings)



*DASOYAN, M.A.*

VAYNER, Ya.V.; DASOYAN, M.A.; DLUGOKANSKAYA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

Oboorudovanie gal'vanicheskikh tsekhov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1954. 294 p. (MLRA 7:12)  
(Electroplating)

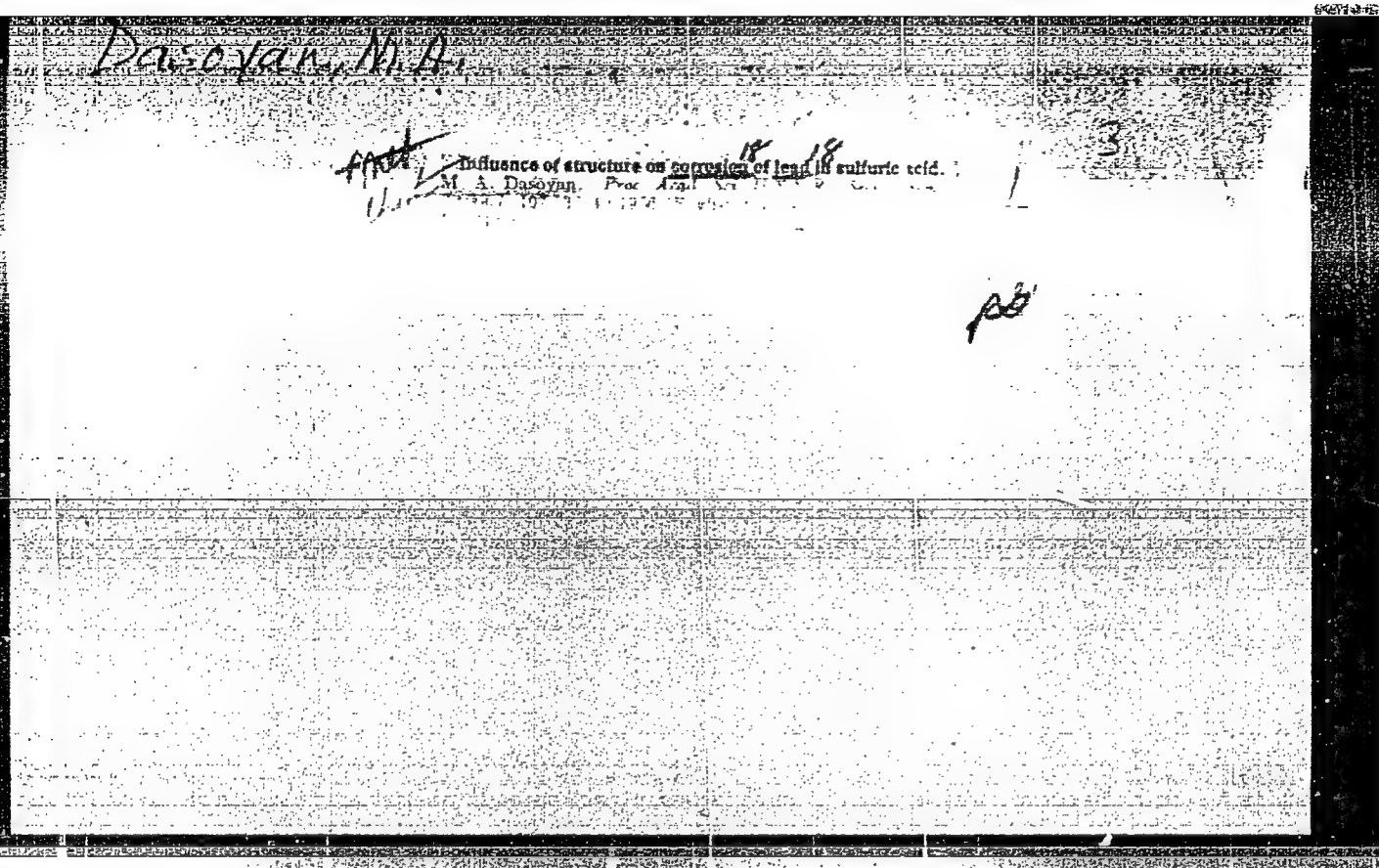
DASOYAN, M. A.

DASOYAN, M. A.; RATNER, M. L.

Surface coatings of permanent molds for low melting alloys.  
Lit. proizv. no. 7:27-28 J1'55. (MIRA 8:10)  
(Foundry machinery and supplies)

*Dasay* *M. A.*

✓ Suitability of low-grade lead and antimony for the construction of cold batteries. M. A. Dasay (State Sci. Research Inst. Stroganovskiy, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. 29, 1827-43, 1960). Alloys of low-grade Pb contg. 8, 9, and 12% of low-grade Sb were prepd. at 450 and 460° and tested for: corrosion in  $H_2SO_4$  (d. 1.25) for 30 days with a c.d. of  $10^{-3}$  amp./sq. cm.; II overvoltage; fluidity of the molten alloy; microhardness; and finally in the service of completed batteries. All tests indicated satisfactory results for Pb contg. (%) Ag 0.0000 and 0.0040; Cu 0.0002 and 0.0004; As <0.003; Sb <0.003; Sn <0.001 and <0.0002; Zn <0.001 and <0.0004; Bi 0.038 and <0.001; Ni 0.01; Sb contg. the following was satisfactory: As 0.3 and 0.301 and 0.002; Cu 0.035 and 0.035; Bi 0.001; Ni 0.005 and 0.005.



DASOVAN, M. D.

Effect of texture of lead on its corrosion by sulphuric acid

Applied to the study of corrosion of anodes made of lead in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Addition of 0.25% of Ag to Pb content greatly increases the working life of accumulator plates made from it. Resistance to corrosion shown by Pb alloys after treatment with chromite is due entirely to the S content of the latter.

ps mt

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**AUTHOR:** Dasoyan, M. A., Cand. Tech. Sci.

**TITLE:** The Selection of Corrosion-Resistant Alloys for the Lead Accumulator Grids. (O vybore korrozionno-stoykikh splavov dlya reshetok svintsovykh akkumulyatorov)

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, No.2. pp.73-77 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Metallic lead, though in most respects a satisfactory material for accumulator plates is very soft and, therefore, hard to work with. Lead-antimony alloys therefore, are used, though their corrosion resistance is not as good as that of lead. This article reviews briefly published work on the corrosion of lead alloys when they are anode polarized in sulphuric acid; it also gives some new

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**TITLE:**

**The Selection of Corrosion-Resistant Alloys for the Lead Accumulator Grids. (O vybore korrozionno-stoykikh splavov dlya reshetok svintsovykh akkumulyatorov)**

results of tests on these alloys in lead accumulators. The various alloys considered in turn are those of lead with calcium, silver, tellurium and lead-antimony with various additives. The published data on the corrosion stability of calcium alloys is contradictory. Such alloys are sufficiently corrosion resistant to make their use possible, but they are difficult to produce. Silver alloys have good corrosion resistance but poor strength. It is better to use a three constituent

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TITLE:

The Selection of Corrosion-Resistant Alloys for the Lead Accumulator Grids. (O vybore korrozionno-stoykikh splavov dlya reshetok svintsovykh akkumulyatorov)

alloy such as lead-silver-calcium. Tellurium alloys are highly resistant to corrosion and, on corrosion, do not lose their strength as much as lead. They are promising materials for use in accumulators. The addition of small amounts of other substances to lead-antimony alloys is of interest and experiments have been made on the corrosion resistance of a number of materials used in this way. The results are tabulated. The

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**TITLE:**

**The Selection of Corrosion-Resistant Alloys  
for the Lead Accumulator Grids. (O vybore  
korrozionno-styokikh splavov dlya reshetok  
svintsovykh akkumulyatorov)**

maintained in the presence of such harmful  
additives. A lead-antimony alloy containing  
0.3 - 0.5% of silver was tried out in several  
types of accumulators and after life tests  
the plates were examined. It was found that  
the addition of silver greatly increase the  
corrosion resistance of the plates in anode  
operation.

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**TITLE:** The Selection of Corrosion-Resistant Alloys  
for the Lead Accumulator Grids. (O vybore  
korrozionno-styokikh splavov dlya reshetok  
svintsovykh akkumulyatorov)

The text contains 4 tables and 1 diagram-  
matic table; there are 10 references of which  
4 are Slavic

**ASSOCIATION:** Scientific Research Aeronautical Insitutue-  
HVAH (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy aero-institut)

**PRESENTED BY:**

**SUBMITTED:**

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Congress

Card 6/6

Dasoyan MA

DASOYAN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RATNER, M.L., inzh.

Using a wider selection of materials in producing lead batteries.  
Vest.elektroprom. 28 no.8:44-50 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.  
(Electric batteries)

*DASOYAN M.A*

110-1-13/19

AUTHOR: Dasoyan, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Corrosion of Magnesium Alloys in Media Characteristic of Alkali-accumulators (Korroziya magniyevykh splavov v sredakh, svoystvennykh shchelochnomu akkumulyatoru)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol.29, No.1, pp. 62 - 69 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In recent years, much has been done to reduce the weight of alkali accumulators, but nevertheless, they are still too heavy. It might be possible to use magnesium alloys in place of steel in their construction, but this requires special study. Accordingly, the corrosion of magnesium alloys in media characteristic of alkali accumulators, such as pure water and alkali-chloride solutions and sodium chloride, was studied by placing specimens in the liquid and in a humidity chamber, with anodic and cathodic polarisation of specimens in accumulators and in contact with various materials used in the construction of accumulators.

The materials studied were metallic magnesium of ordinary purity and alloys MA1, MA3, MA2. Samples were immersed in 3% NaCl solution for five days, for up to thirty days in distilled water and for up to ninety days in a 25% solution of NaOH.

Card1/4 Test results in the form of change of weight are given in Table 1,

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The Corrosion of Magnesium Alloys in Media Characteristic of Alkali-accumulators

which shows that magnesium and its alloys are stable in distilled water and alkali. Corrosion by NaCl solutions can be prevented in a number of ways. Moreover, data given in Table 2 shows that iron and steel, unless suitably protected, are not completely stable in distilled water and salt solution. Tests were made on the corrosion of magnesium alloys in alkali solutions containing sodium chloride; it will be seen from Table 3 that they were very resistant to corrosion. A theoretical explanation of this is given and in order to verify it, a number of tests were made to study the corrosion of magnesium and its alloys in solutions of NaOH with various concentrations of NaCl; the results are presented graphically in Fig.1.

The appearance of corroded specimens of alloy Mg2 is illustrated in Fig.2. The data confirmed the influence of the ratio of concentrations of hydroxyls and chloride ions in the solution on the rate of corrosion. The increase in the rate of solution of magnesium due to activation of the electrode by chlorides, established in the work of Ye.V. Barelko, is shown to be valid only for dilute alkali solutions. When the concentration of the solution is increased, the rate of dissolution drops to a level at which it is safe to keep the metal for a long time in the

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110-1-13/19

The Corrosion of Magnesium Alloys in Media Characteristic of Alkali-accumulators

electrolyte of an alkali accumulator.

Humidity-chamber tests were made on samples of magnesium and its alloys both in the untreated form and covered with various protective films. The materials were found to be of good resistance to corrosion but the use of bituminous lacquer is recommended for protection against marine atmospheres.

Tests were made of magnesium alloys in contact with other constructional materials. Some tests were by visual observation and determination of loss of weight and others by measuring current in the contacts. Photographs of corroded specimens are given in Figs. 4 and 5; the results of profile measurements on corrosion specimens appear in Fig. 6. The results show that contact between magnesium and non-metallic materials such as ebonite does not accelerate corrosion, whilst contact with rubber accelerates it by a factor of 2 or 3 because of the presence of sulphur. Measurements of electric current were made when the metallic junction was shorted by a resistance of 100  $\Omega$ . Initial currents of up to 900  $\mu$ A rapidly drop to 100 - 300  $\mu$ A, after which the current falls more slowly, as will be seen from Fig. 7. The results confirm that magnesium and its alloys are practically not corroded by

Card 3/4 contact with nickel and steel in strong alkali solutions and

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The Corrosion of Magnesium Alloys in Media Characteristic of Alkali-accumulators

corrode very little in distilled water. Their behaviour in an alkaline electrolyte when in contact with the electrodes of an iron-nickel accumulator was studied by the method of successive anodic and cathodic polarisation. Specimens in contact with the nickel-electrode became oxidised and covered by a solid film of brown or black colour which is very resistant to corrosion. Data about the change of weight of specimens under these conditions is shown in Fig.8. The work of V.S. Lyzlov showed that magnesium can poison a positive electrode and manganese a negative electrode, so reducing the capacity of the accumulator. It was, therefore, desirable to find the extent to which this occurs when a magnesium alloy of the system Mg-Mn is used to make accumulator vessels. The results of the tests are given in Fig.9 and show that these materials have no adverse effect on the operation of the accumulator. There are 9 figures, 3 tables and 3 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Accumulator Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulatornyy institut)  
SUBMITTED: August, 22, 1957  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 4/4

*DASOYAN, M. A.*

110-4-20/25

AUTHORS: Dasoyan, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ratner, M.L.,  
and Kozlov, D.A., Engineers

TITLE: The Coating of Freshly Cast Accumulator Grids of Lead-  
antimony Alloy and their Disperse Hardening (Namazka svezh-  
eotlitykh akkumulyatornykh reshetok iz svintsovo-sur'myanykh  
splavov i ikh dispersionnoye tverdeniye)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958<sup>29</sup>, No. 4, pp. 66 - 70 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: At present, grids of acid accumulators cast from 6 - 8%  
lead-antimony alloy are stored in the foundry for at least three  
days before being coated, so that they may harden. This article  
describes laboratory investigations and factory tests on accumu-  
lator grids carried out by staff of the Scientific Research  
Accumulator Institute and of the accumulator works. Members of  
the Institute's staff that participated in the work are Engineers  
V.S. Grigor'yeva, Ye.I. Smushkovich, Senior Technicians N.I.  
Vasil'yeva and V.I. Andriyash and of the accumulator works -  
chief of laboratory V.A. Menchugin, Engineer N.S. Mamulova,  
shop technologist R.G. Konchan and head of the chemical laboratory  
Ye.T. Vil'yamovich.

Until quite recently, it was supposed that lead-antimony forms  
a first-order diagram and that both components are of unlimited

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110-4-20/25

The Coating of Freshly Cast Accumulator Grids of Lead-antimony Alloy and Their Disperse Hardening

solubility in the liquid condition and constitute a simple mechanical mixture in the solid condition. Later, it was found that antimony and lead could form solid solutions, so that alloys of this metal could age. Published data on the rate of ageing of lead-antimony alloys is briefly reviewed. Ageing is most marked in alloys containing 0.5 - 3% of antimony, but even for these alloys it is not very great. Alloys containing up to 8% antimony age much less. To increase the hardness of lead-antimony alloys for accumulator manufacture, use should be made of alloying substances, such as copper or arsenic, to the extent of 0.01%. It was established that ageing of lead-antimony alloys is accompanied by the separation of very dispersed antimony. The influence of copper and arsenic is probably associated with changing the form and rate of formation of antimony from super-saturated solutions.

Tests were made under laboratory and production conditions using accumulator plates of 6 - 7.5% lead-antimony alloy. The effects of ageing were observed by periodic measurements of hardness, tensile strength, elongation and other properties. Various test procedures are described and results are given in Tables 1 and 2.

Card2/4 It will be seen from Table 1 that if the hardness and tensile

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The Coating of Freshly Cast Accumulator Grids of Lead-antimony Alloy  
and Their Disperse Hardening

strength of freshly-cast specimens are taken as 100%, then three days ageing increases the tensile strength to 103.5% and the hardness to 111%. These changes are small. The results in Table 2 show that heat treatment at 60 and 100 °C scarcely changes the hardness. The remaining tests also showed that alloys containing 6.5 - 7.5% antimony are almost unaffected by ageing. To study the rate of ageing, grids were tested in bending at various intervals from zero to 72 hours after casting. The results are plotted and show that any change takes place in the first hour or hour-and-a-half. Hence if conveyor production of grids is employed, forced cooling may be necessary. The laboratory tests suggest that accumulator grids could be coated on the conveyor immediately after casting. The results of works' tests on this point are given in Tables 3, 4 and 5 and demonstrate that except for one batch of grids whose antimony content was too low, those which were coated without the three days storage period behaved quite normally; in no case was the rate of scrap higher than usual. Table 5 gives the equally satisfactory results of experimental coatings of negative plates. There are 1 figure and 5 tables.

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110-58-5-19/25  
AUTHORS: Aguf, I.A., Engineer and Dasoyan, M.A., Candidate of  
Technical Sciences  
TITLE: Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and  
its Alloys (Metody ispytaniya na korroziyu svintsa i ego  
splavov)  
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol 29, Nr 5,  
pp 56 - 59 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This article reviews the different methods that are  
used to evaluate the corrosion-resistance of lead alloys. The  
various methods are compared and recommendations made for their  
use in testing accumulator parts.  
Corrosion tests may be made either with or without passage of  
electric current. In tests made without current, the samples  
are always maintained in a corrosive medium for a long time.  
The corrosion of lead and its alloys in sulphuric acid without  
polarisation is usually estimated from the change of weight of  
the samples, but this change is too imponderable to form a  
reliable index of corrosion-resistance. Data on the corrosion  
in sulphuric acid of specific gravity 1.25 of various samples  
of lead are given in Figure 1 and it will be seen that the  
corrosion is insignificant. Corrosion of lead-antimony alloys  
Card1/5 is also slight. However, in storage batteries, corrosion of

110-58-5-19/25

Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and its Alloys

lead and its alloys can be quite significant. It is always best, therefore, to study the corrosion of lead parts for storage batteries with the application of current: possible methods are then discussed.

One method is to determine the capacity of the sample during cathodic reduction of oxidation products. The procedure is described: cleaned samples are first oxidised anodically in a sulphuric-acid solution and the corrosion is indicated by the quantity of oxidation products formed by cathodic polarising of the samples. The recommended conditions for anodic oxidation are a current-density of  $0.2 \text{ mA/cm}^2$  for 24 hours in 7 - 8 N

$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and for cathodic reduction  $0.3 \text{ mA/cm}^2$  in the same medium.

The cathode reduction curve given in Figure 2 has four horizontal sections, each of which corresponds to definite electrochemical reactions. The corrosion-resistance of the electrodes is judged by the duration of polarisation until the potential is that of lead dioxide. Cathodic and anodic polarisation of the electrode is carried out in the special cell illustrated in Figure 3. The method is useful for comparative corrosion-

Card2/5 testing of different alloys.

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## Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and its Alloys

Another method is to determine changes in the weight, electrical resistance and strength of specimens after prolonged anodic oxidation. The specimen is oxidised at a current-density of  $0.01 \text{ A/cm}^2$  for as much as 30 days; then, the oxidation products are removed before proceeding with the determinations. Convenient forms of specimen, cell and circuit are illustrated in Figure 4. This method is of interest to the storage battery industry because the conditions of corrosion resemble those obtaining in positive storage battery plates. A defect of the method is that it takes so long. A further method is to determine the change in weight of smooth plates or grids (after paste has been removed from them) that result from cycling. The plates are given numerous charges and discharges, then corrosion products are removed and the change in weight is determined, a procedure comparable to the life-testing of storage batteries; however it is cumbersome, tedious and not always convenient. Another method involves measuring the current and quantity of electricity from a cell consisting of the specimen and lead dioxide. The positive plate of a lead storage battery corrodes when it is inactive in the charged condition because

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Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and its Alloys

the material of the grid and the active mass of lead dioxide constitute a short-circuited sulphuric-acid cell. Mashovets proposed a method of investigating this kind of corrosion. An electrode of the metal in question and a positively-charged plate are immersed in sulphuric acid and connected externally through a resistance of 100  $\Omega$  for 30 days, during which the current is measured. Curves of the kind shown in Figure 6 are obtained and show that corrosion of lead-antimony alloys increases with the antimony content. The method gives clear results when comparing lead-antimony alloys but is insensitive to detect the effects of traces of contaminants.

A final method is to determine the amount of gas evolved on anode-polarised specimens. The quantity of electricity expended in the corrosion of lead is evaluated as the difference between the total quantity passing through the cell and the quantity used to form hydrogen. The shape of the curves obtained in this way are shown in Figure 7.

It is concluded that tests without the application of current are not to be recommended, whereas those made in sulphuric acid with passage of current under laboratory

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Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and its Alloys

conditions are endorsed. Corrosion-resistant alloys should be chosen after cycling tests in a storage battery subsequent determination of the condition of the grid. There are 7 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut  
(Scientific-Research Storage-Battery Institute)

Card 5/5

AGUF, I.A., inzh; ~~DASOYAN~~, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of sulfuric-acid concentration on anodic corrosion of lead  
and some of its alloys. Vest.elektroprom. 29 no.11:36-39 N '58.  
(Lead) (Electrolytic corrosion) (MIRA 11:11)



**AUTHORS:** Aguf, I.A., Dasoyan, M.A. . . . . SOV/80-32-2-47/56

**TITLE:** Supertension of Hydrogen on Multiphase Electrodes (Perenapryazheniye vodoroda na mnogofaznykh elektrodakh)

**PERIODICAL:** Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 454-456 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The electrodes used in electrolysis and as chemical sources of current consist of metals with various admixtures and additions. The influence of these admixtures and additions on the supertension of hydrogen is an important electrochemical characteristic of the electrode. This characteristic cannot be calculated because of many chemical compounds and solid solutions formed in the metal of the electrode. The experimental values obtained on two-phase electrodes have been used for deriving an equation. This method may be applied to multi-phase electrodes, if the calculation is made for every phase separately. The equation may also be used for calculating the supertension of oxygen, etc.

Card 1/2

Supertension of Hydrogen on Multiphase Electrodes

SOV/80-32-2-47/56

There are 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: August 17, 1957

Card 2/2

SOV/110-59-5-13/25

**AUTHORS:** Dasoyan, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences and  
Volobuyeva, Ye.I., Engineer

**TITLE:** The Influence of Electrolyte Temperature on the  
Corrosion of Lead and its Alloys (Vliyaniye temperatury  
elektrolita na korroziyu svintsa i yego splavov)

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 5, p 48 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** There is a tendency for operating temperatures and acid concentrations in lead accumulators to increase and this may be expected to lead to increased corrosion. The work that has been published on this subject relates to pure lead and 8% lead-antimony alloy, which is not a very satisfactory material. A search is now being made for more suitable materials for the positive grids of accumulators. Preliminary results show that under normal test conditions with an electrolyte specific gravity of 1.27 and temperature of 25°C, good results are obtained with alloys of lead-antimony-silver, lead-calcium-silver and lead-cadmium-silver. In addition to having good

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SOV/110-59-5-13/25

The Influence of Electrolyte Temperature on the Corrosion of Lead and its Alloys

resistance to corrosion under normal conditions, they have a higher hydrogen evolution potential than the normal alloys. It was accordingly decided to make corrosion tests on the alloys mentioned in the table, using acid of 1.27 specific gravity. The method of anode oxidation was used, the sample being anode-polarised for 3 to 4 weeks and weighed after removal of corrosion products. Corrosion was assessed from weight loss. The test results are tabulated and show that higher electrolyte temperatures cause accelerated corrosion of lead and ordinary lead-antimony alloy, whereas the corrosion of alloys with additions of silver, calcium and cadmium does not increase much. This should be taken into account in the design of accumulator grids for operation at higher temperatures. There is 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

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S/110/60/000/002/003/005  
E021/E406

26.1620

AUTHOR: Danovyan, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Small Sealed Nickel-Cadmium Cells

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.2, pp.46-49

TEXT: The theory of sealing cells is first considered. The main conditions required for sealed cells are: correct choice of the ratio of the capacities of the electrodes, minimum quantity of electrolyte, thin separator and tight assembly. Other cells have been proposed where part of the plates were left uncovered to assist in absorbing the oxygen produced. A cell with walls permeable to hydrogen but not to oxygen has also been proposed. Finally, the use of an antipolar addition (cadmium to the positive electrode) is mentioned. The modern types of sealed alkaline cells are described. The disc cell D006 (D006) in use in the USSR was developed by the author (Fig.1). It consists of a nickel plated container and cover with an isolating gasket. The positive and negative electrodes are of a lamellar structure and are circular. A caprone separator is used. This is compared with the Belgian ETAC cell (Fig.2). The cylindrical cell

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X

S/110/60/000/002/003/005  
E021/E406

# Small Sealed Nickel-Cadmium Cells

ЦНК-450 (TsNK-450) is then described (Fig.3). This was specially developed for feeding semiconductor portable receivers and for charging from solar batteries. The cell is a cylinder, inside which are two positive electrodes in the form of two half cylinders, three negative electrodes and separators. Ridges are placed in the container to give the necessary gas space. It is 14 mm in diameter, 50 mm in height, 23 g weight and has a capacity of ten hours at 450 mA/hour and discharge current of 45 mA. The mean discharge voltage of sealed cells is 1.22 to 1.25 V on long discharges, 1.16 to 1.18 V on short discharges and 1.10 to 1.12 V on impulse discharges. The final voltage varies from 0.9 to 1.1 V. Fig.5 shows the charge and discharge curves for TsNK-450. The rate of self-discharge is fairly high - losing 20 to 30% after ten days storage. The cells can work in the range -10 to +50°C. Low capacities have been obtained down to -50°C. The disc cells D006 and the cylindrical cells TsNK-450 were developed by V.D.Murashov and M.N.Levi and the author of the present article. There are 5 figures and 2 non-Soviet references.

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5923

BR

Dasoyan, Martin Avetisovich

Khimicheskiye istochniki toka; spravochnoye posobiye (Chemical Current Sources; Manual) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1961. 349 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: V. S. Daniel'-Bak, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds.: Yu. V. Lyalov and F. F. Tomashevskiy; Tech. Ed.: O. S. Zhitnikova.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for technical personnel concerned with the manufacture and servicing of chemical current sources.

COVERAGE: The manual contains basic information on the most important types of chemical current sources. Among the topics discussed are the following: the nomenclature of alkaline and lead batteries manufactured by industry; the electrical and operational characteristics of these batteries; recommendations on the selection of batteries for various conditions of operation; properties of materials used in the production of chemical current sources; and methods of accident prevention during the operation of batteries. No personalities are mentioned. There are 130 references: 123 Soviet and 7 English.

Card 1/1

VAYNER, Yakov Vul'fovich; DASOYAN, Martin Avetisovich; YAMPOL'SKIY, A.M.,  
inzh., retsenzent; KAN, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; AGUP, I.A.,  
inzh., red.; VARKOVETSKAYA, A.I., red. 1zd-va; CHPAS, M.A., red.  
1zd-va; PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Equipment, automation and mechanization in electrochemical coat-  
ing shops] Oborudovanie, avtomatizatsiia i mekhanizatsiia tsekhov  
elektrokhimicheskikh pokrytii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 404 p.  
(MIRA 14:10)

(Electroplating)



VAYNER, Ya.V.; DASOYAN, M.A.; YAMPOL'SKIY, A.M., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KAN, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; LYZLOV, Yu.V., kand. khim. nauk, red.; VARKOVETSKAYA, A.I., red.izd-va; PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Technology of electrochemical coatings] Tekhnologiya elektro-khimicheskikh pokrytii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 468 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Electroplating)

PARSHIKOVA, Ye.V., inzh.; DASOYAN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; AGUF, I.A., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; RATNER, M.L., inzh.

Effect of some surface-active substances on the negative electrode of a  
lead-type storage battery. Elektrotekhnika 34 no.12:41-45 D 63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

FEDOROVA, N.N.; AGUP, I.A.; LEVINSON, L.M.; DASOYAN, M.A.

X-ray diffraction phase analysis of mixtures of  $PbO_2$  modifications. Zav. lab. 30 no.6:727-728 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

PARSHIKOVA, Ye.V., inzh.; AGUF, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DASOYAN, M.A.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk

Inhibitors of the self-discharge of the negative electrode of a  
lead storage battery. Elektrotehnika 35 no.10:53-54 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

PARSHIKOVA, Ye.V., inzh.; AGUF, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DASOYAN, M.A.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk

Comparative study of some expanders of the negative electrode  
of a lead storage battery. Elektrotehnika 35 no.11:55-56 N '64.  
(MIRA 18:6)

DASOYAN, Martin Avetisovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVODEREZHKIN,  
Vladimir Vasil'yevich, inzh.; TOMASHEVSKIY, Fedor Feliksovich,  
inzh.; SOROKINA, M.I., red.

[Manufacture of storage batteries] Proizvodstvo elektricheskikh  
akkumulyatorov. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 411 p.  
(MIRA 18:6)

RUSIN, A.I., inzh.; DASOYAN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the crystalline modification of lead dioxide on the electrical characteristics of the positive electrode of a lead storage battery. Elektrotehnika 36 no.2:53-55 F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

RUSIN, A.I., inzh.; DASOYAN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROVA, N.N., inzh.

Phase composition of the positive electrodes of lead storage  
batteries. Elektrotehnika 36 no.6:63 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:7)



GALUZIN, Yu.P., inzh.; DASOYAN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Development of chill mold casting in the storage battery industry.  
Elektrotehnika 36 no.8:60-63 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

DASSOWITZOVA, Marie

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Balneological Research Institute (Vyzkumny ustav balneologicky)  
Prague; Director (Reditel) MUDr K Prerovsky

Source: Prague, Fysiatricky Vestnik, Vol XXXIX, No 3, June 1961,  
pp 129-138

Data: "The Electrochemical Potential Produced by the Passage of  
Galvanic Current Through Tissue."

Authors:

IPSER, Josef

KONECNY, Milan

DASSOWITZOVA, Marie

ACC NR: AP6027493

SOURCE CODE: UR/0173/66/019/002/0030/0034

AUTHOR: Dastakyan, E. A.

ORG: KTB, Ministry of Motor Transport, Armenian SSR (KTB Ministerstva avtotransporta Armyanskoy SSR)

TITLE: On one method of interpreting recordings in measuring with an electroacoustic channel

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, v. 19, no. 2, 1966, 30-34

TOPIC TAGS: noise analyzer, oscillograph, spectrum, voltmeter, acoustic equipment/  
40-4 oscillograph, MVL-2M voltmeter

ABSTRACT: A method for interpreting noise recordings is described. The work was done to aid in determining the loudest and most unpleasant noise sources. The apparatus used permits determining the frequency spectrum of the noise (see Fig. 1). The oscilloscope gives the time characteristics as functions of the frequency composition. The recordings are interpreted by the following formula:

$$\frac{x}{l} = \frac{20 \log \frac{U_i}{U_{min}}}{D}$$

Card 1/2

DASTINSKY, A.

Danube, the paradise of water sports. p. 133.  
No. 4, Apr. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress.  
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

L

MONGOLIA / Meadow Cultivation

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., Vol 13, 1958, 53477

Author : Dastnyam, B.

Inst : Not given

Title : Methods of Increasing Yield Capacity of Pastures  
and Hay Meadows

Orig Pub: Shinzhlekhi ukhaan, 1955, No 4, 15-18

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

*End*  
*19*

DASTYCH, Premysl

New marks for transmission drawings of the Tesla preselection telephone systems. Cs spoje 8 no.2:22-24 Ap '63.

1. Tesla Karlin.

DASYATOVA, I.D.

IGCHIN, P.G.; DASYATOVA, I.D., inzh.; MITROPANOV, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Changes in catalyst concentration in the process of the oxidation  
of paraffin wax. Masl.-shir. prom. 24 no. 3:26-28 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.  
(Paraffin wax) (Oxidation) (Catalysts)

*DASYUK N.V.*

DASYUK, N.V.

Mechanism of action of inhaled oxygen in diseases of the nervous system. Medych.shur.24 no.4:66-74 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Khar'kivs'kiy medichnny institut, kafedra nervovyykh khvorob.  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases,  
ther. oxygen inhalation)  
(OXYGEN, therapeutic use,  
nervous system dis.)



DASYUK, N.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Khar'kov)

Inhalation method of oxygen therapy for traumatic encephalopathy.  
Klin.med. 33 no.4:69-74 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz kafedry detskoy nevrologii (zav.-dotsent I.F.Kononenko) i  
kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. G.D.Leshchenko) Khar'kovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRAIN, wounds and injuries,  
ther., oxygen)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,

brain, ther., oxygen)

(OXYGEN, therapeutic use,  
brain inj.)

Country : Poland

H-27

Language :

Abs. Jour. :

47527

Author : Daszewski, J.

Institution :

Title : Terminology of Hop Resins

Orig. Pub. : Przem. fermentacyjny, 1958, 2, No 5, 149-151

Abstract : Description of the proposed terminology of hop resins which was presented at the Sixth International Congress of European Brewers Convention at Copenhagen, in 1957.  
G. Oshryan.

Card:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 Chemical Products and  
POLAND / ORIGIN: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730002-5  
Their Application. Fermentation Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1959, 43928.

Author : Daszewski J., Sielicka B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Determination of Carbon Dioxide in Beer.

Orig Pub: Przem. spozywozy, 1958, 12, No 6, 245-246.

Abstract: Presented is the description of titrometric method, bases on the neutralization of CO<sub>2</sub> with an excess of 25% NaOH solution and on the back-titration of free alkali with 0.2 n H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. -- Z. Fabinskiy.

Card 1/1

DASZKIEWICZ, A.

"Stabilizing surfaces with road tar; results achieved on experimental sections."  
p.290. (DROGWIETWO Vol. 9. No. 12, Dec . 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (REAL). LC. Vol. 4. No. 4.  
April 1955. Uncl.

DASZKIEWICZ, A.

Gravel for bituminous constructions. p. 93

DROGOWNICTWO vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956

Poland

so. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956